

The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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is no hint of patronizing in this circular advertisement of "the biggest academy in New Jersey, with the best staff of teachers in the world (the writers of the 240,000 books) and with the finest student body you can find—yourself."
If Newark's population does not attain intellectual supremacy over all the other people in the United States its failure cannot fairly be laid at the door of the public library where John Cotton Dana holds forth.

The Public Looks to the Mayor in the Pier Scandal.

In the investigation which the Mayor must make if he wishes to clear his administration of any reprehensible part in the pier scandal the public will expect to see two matters explained:
1. Why the Dock Commissioners did not comply with the orders given in the Mayor's letter of March 8, which declared that "only those who own and operate boats should be given leases and permits for city piers."
2. Why the East Fourth street pier was not put up at auction.

Dock Commissioner HULBERT did not give the lease of that pier to the Hagan stevedore firm, it is true, but he made it possible for the Hagan firm to get it when, after declining the Hagan offer, he found no lessee for the pier and gave the Hagan firm the chance to apply to the Sinking Fund Commission.

The framers of the Charter had a purpose when they empowered the Sinking Fund Commission to lease piers in cases where applicants and Dock Commissioners could not agree. This purpose was to protect possibly worthy applicants against possibly dishonest Dock Commissioners. But the present incident is not of that kind. The Fourth street pier case is one in which the Sinking Fund Commission let the pier at a ridiculously low price after the Dock Commissioner had refused to accept that price.

Commissioner HULBERT did well in refusing the offer, as the Sinking Fund Commission did badly in accepting it. But what Mr. HULBERT has not yet explained, so far as we are aware, is why he did not himself dispose of the pier at auction. Had he exercised his charter powers in this respect the Sinking Fund Commission could have had nothing to do with the lease and New York would have been spared the evil smell which has risen from this latest Tammany Hall deal.

The Mayor undoubtedly knows that his vote against the lease in the Sinking Fund Commission does not end his duties as Mayor and investigator. If his Dock Commissioner fell asleep, or merely closed his eyes, and let something be put over on him the Mayor should prod him.
Again, if the Mayor's vote against the lease be taken as an indication that he believed it an improper lease, what has he to say to his Chamberlain, who voted with CRAIG and CUNNINGHAM and made it possible for Tammany Hall contractors to get the pier for ten years?
In this case it is fortunate for New York that the Mayor takes his vacation in winter. Let him plunge into the Fourth street pier scandal and stir the sluggish blood of the city government.

A Hope That Is Only Foam.

The gentle sage from Kansas, WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, has been roaming among the delegates in San Francisco and getting the distilled spirit of their thoughts. He writes:

"The pure unmoral politics of the situation points to the wisdom of the Democracy going wet. It is the real hope of Democracy."
"The South and East, plus one Middle State, like Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, and one Western State, like California, which is normally wet, would produce a majority in the electoral college. There it lies, the Presidency for the picking."

The calculations of Mr. WHITE are not new. They have been brewing in the brain of every wet Democratic candidate—and some dry ones—for months. Long ago the followers of Tammany Hall came to realize that without one issue which appealed to somebody somewhere their candidates for Congress and Governor were beaten before the battle opened.

The trouble with their hopes and with WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE's figures is that there is too much of a balance on the other side of the ledger. When the voter, assuming that he longs for moisture, looks back at the Democratic record of war waste and unfair taxation, of Bureauism and Bakerism, of Wilsonian pretence and anarchy, it is likely that he is going to forget it for a promise, a Democratic promise, of a glass of beer?

Education in Vermont.

From the report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching we learn that the State of Vermont has the enviable distinction of paying its Commissioner of Education more than any other State officer, including the Governor. The Carnegie Foundation is naturally inclined to emphasize the value of good education and the inference is that it would be highly pleased to see every State in the Union follow the lead of Vermont.

It is doubtless true that the teaching profession, lock, stock and barrel, is disgracefully underpaid. The Commissioner of Education at Washington, who comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, draws a smaller salary than the Director of Geologic Survey or the Commissioner of Fisheries, and yet most

of us agree that education is of as much importance to the national well-being as an accurate survey of the Mojave desert or the adequate protection of the salmon spawning grounds. But does it necessarily follow that commissioners of education are more worthy of reward than State Governors? Or that, following the example of Vermont, the chief Commissioner in Washington should be more highly paid than the President?
Plato maintained that the head of the State should also be director of education, but Plato never dreamed of a State containing over a hundred million inhabitants. When the report of the Carnegie Foundation goes on to say that Plato's provision expresses "the unadvisable perspective in a completed democracy" it is difficult to understand the exact meaning implied. Possibly our law makers are not great artists, for it is only among the greatest of these that true perspective is unadvisable.

Whether the post of Commissioner of Education will ever be generally exalted to the level of Governor is doubtful, but it is worth our while to watch Vermont's bid for intellectual supremacy. Possibly the next report of the Carnegie Foundation will show that the Green Mountain boys are more highly educated than those of neighboring States. In that case State Governors will have to make way before the triumphal progress of the education commissioners.

Democrats Still Spending as if to Win the War.

Mr. HOMER CUMMINGS has not comprehended, he has not even sensed the meaning of the popular outcry against national squander and waste, for he said in his address yesterday:

"There are men so small in spirit, so pitifully cramped in soul, that they suggest that the war cost too much. The Republican platform echoes this complaint. It was indeed an expensive war. War is the most wasteful thing in the world. But is money to be measured against the blood of American soldiers? Would it not be better to spend a billion dollars for shells that were never exploded than to have one American boy on the firing line minus an essential cartridge? Was it not better to prepare for a long war and make it short than to prepare for a short war and make it long?"

But what the American people have been complaining about is not what this nation spent to get into the war, not what it spent to fight it through, not what it spent to wind it up. During every hour of the war American political parties and leaders, American newspapers, American public opinion, were as one for pouring in all the man power, all the money power, all the economic power at our command to overwhelm the enemy, and the conflict and turn Europe back to the pursuits of peace.

Since then the American people have been complaining bitterly and justly against what the Administration has gone on spending or trying to spend. We have been out of the war longer than we were in it. Yet the wild war spenders in Washington have never stopped insisting upon going on with their spending at breakneck speed. They would not stop their squander until the Republican Congress cut off their money supplies by more than four billions of dollars. This is definitely and specifically set forth in the Chicago platform of the Republican party as follows:

"A Republican Congress reduced the estimates submitted by the Administration for the fiscal year 1920 almost three billion dollars, and for the fiscal year 1921 over a billion and a quarter dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the Administration to cooperate with Congress in an economy programme."

"As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the post-war policy of the Administration we cite the fact that, not including the War and Navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,154 employees. The net decrease in payroll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the Administration is only 1 per cent. under that of 1920. The annual expenses of Federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

The fiscal year of 1921 begins next Thursday. It will end on June 30, 1921. By then it will be only four months since the armistice was declared. Yet when the present Congress cut a billion and a quarter of dollars of squander out of Administration estimates for so late a day after the armistice Mr. CUMMINGS calls it Republican contempt of money spent to win the war.

Tone in Literature.

In his critical essays Fox laid emphasis on the value in literary composition of tone, that shading which enables the writer delicately to suggest a purpose not directly made apparent and to put the reader in a mood to react to atmosphere designed to affect his understanding of the author's unexpressed motive.
We have erred in failing to think of the Hon. HOMER CUMMINGS as an artist likely to exemplify Fox's precept by the practice of a refinement, a nice shading of matter with manner, for we find in his proposed amendment to the Constitution this inhibitive lan-

guage referring to a President's term of office:
"He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and no person who has held the office by election or who has acted as President under the Constitution or any law made in pursuance thereof shall ever again be eligible to hold said office."
We are inclined to the opinion that the word "ever" as used in the Senator's proposed amendment is no accidental note struck in the ecstasy of composition, but a subtle though seriously intentional introduction of tone; one which would have earned sincere approval from Fox were he critically examining a piece of writing prompted by sentiments popularly assumed to mark the relations existing between the senior Senator from Georgia and the contemporary occupant of the White House.

Accepted With Thanks.

Senator JONES in declaring that London marine underwriters will confer a distinct benefit on this country by refusing to accept American business until we adjust the provisions of our new merchant marine act in a way to meet their approval expresses an opinion with which there will be general American agreement.
If the British underwriters take the course indicated they undoubtedly will greatly assist in concentrating American attention on the regrettable fact that in an important department of business we have been under alien domination far too long. It is not within the purview of American theory that American business of any kind shall be under the domination of foreign interests, save, perhaps, where physical conditions prohibit our competition. It is certainly not in line with American inclination, and never should be with American practice, to yield our home fields of enterprise to foreign exploitation on the ground of conceded superior foreign energy or capacity.
If our marine underwriting business has been permitted to develop into a foreign monopoly the quicker that monopoly is obliterated the better. There is no surer way to that speedy obliteration than to bring home to the American people by the shortest cut and in the most aggressively impressive way possible the fact of the monopoly's existence.
The proposed boycott of American business by the British marine underwriters would be of incalculable help to the attainment of that end. It would be of vast advantage in bringing home to our business world the fact that we have not had gumption enough to do our own marine insurance business and have been dependent on alien effort, with all its ills.

War deprivations of various commodities, notably dyestuffs, uncovered our dependence on aliens for many things we ought to have been producing ourselves, and not the least among the war's collateral benefits is an increasing tendency to escape from this dependence. If the mercantile marine act accomplishes nothing else it would abundantly justify itself were it to wrest American marine insurance from the hands in which it has been securely held and put it in the American hands where wisdom and foresight show it belongs.

As contributing materially to this eminently desirable end the proposed action of the British marine underwriters then may be accepted with cordial thanks.
Maybe HOMER himself didn't nod, but a lot of the delegates must have been tempted.
Of the temperature twins, Min. and Max., the latter is getting more prominent nowadays.
The Hon. W. BOURKE COCKRAN is going to lead the fight against Colonel BRYAN in the Democratic National Convention. Mr. COCKRAN knows the ropes. He once led a fight against the German Campaign in a Democratic National Convention.
There are 400 vacancies in the Naval Academy, although at this season the institution is usually full to capacity. The deficiency is ascribed by some to a reaction against naval service brought about by war weariness. This may be the case, but a less subtle explanation is at hand. For months many men were hard up because their pay was not increased to meet the high cost of living. To get their pay raised the officers had to let the public know how they were suffering, and the grim picture they disclosed was enough to dull the enthusiasm of a good many parents who ordinarily would be delighted to get their sons into the navy. The fact that for months, if not for years, the Government did not pay naval officers enough for them to live on did not encourage boys to seek appointment to Annapolis.

The Twenty-one.

The candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination at San Francisco now number twenty-one.
The papers say that twenty-one are now prepared to make the run.
They should be sure the ones they pick. Through thick and thin is bound to stick.
For he will have a lot to do.
(In fact so much to do he does they'd better run with twenty-one.)
He'll have to turn a somersault. Averring Jefferson at fault.
Who said alliances are bad. Entanglements—a foreign feud.
He'll have to hustle awkward questions. Asked by poor folks with taxed questions.
He'll have to pussyfoot around. And never slip on too wet ground.
He'll have to climb a lofty tree. The Constitution laid to see.
And on election evening's shank. He'll have to walk—well, shank! MAURICE BORS.

Fair Warning to the Democrats.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: A headline in last Friday's SUN and HERALD says: "Suffrage Vote Elates Many—Hope Is Laid in Woman." Many a man has gone to destruction and ruin because he has been misled by a woman's promise. Is it that to be the fate of the Democratic party? SUNDAY-TRADY, June 28. W.

A Place for Camping.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Where can ten or a dozen boys camp over night, and where can we apply for permit? WENDY BORS.

Try Palisades Park, Applying to the Palisades Interstate Park Commissioners, 61 Broadway, for a permit.

The Third Party Ticket.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: May I not offer these distinguished names for President and Vice-President of the United States:
FOR PRESIDENT, COLONEL HOUSE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, JOURNEY BROOKS.
Platform: NO SQUAB.
NEW YORK, June 28. JOE COSE.

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OUR MODEST GREAT MEN.

A Letter in Which Washington Depreciated His Abilities.
TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I have been interested recently in your editorial regarding Senator Harding's expression of opinion several years ago that the office of President was too great for his modest abilities. In connection with this the following letter, written by George Washington in 1775 to his brother, John Augustine, may appear pertinent:
I am now to bid adieu to you and to every kind of domestic ease for a while. I am embarked on a wide ocean, boundless in its prospect, and in which, perhaps, no safe harbor is to be found. I have been called upon by the unanimous voice of the Colonies to take the command of the Continental army; an honor I have neither sought after nor desired, as I am thoroughly convinced that requires great abilities and much more experience than I am master of to conduct a business as extensive in its nature and arduous in its execution. But the partiality of the Congress joined to a political motive really left me without a choice, and I am now commissioned a General and commander in chief of the English language matters for a time. I shall be in a subsequent decade or generation we might be like Richard when he wasn't "in the vein." But if anybody deduces from this a condition of literary vasaage calling for a course in foreign accents and reconstruction of our American vocabulary he will encounter the largest single faculty of all the vanities under the sun, because as a nation we are proud and morose of the distinctive features of our language in its entirety but of the variety that exists within it. That the men and women of New England, New York, California, Texas, the Great Northwest and the eastern South speak as many different forms of American is one of the ornaments of American life.

Hence what you object to in the Germanizing process holds good as to any and all forms of overseas propaganda. For we speak and write American in this country; we instruct our children in courses in American—even if we call it English. The fact may be clouded, but cannot be changed by words. H. M. CARMINE.

A SOUTHERN PROTEST.

IT SITS RESENTMENT TO RECALL THE GOOD LIVING OF LONG AGO.
TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: As a Southerner I must enter a solemn and vigorous protest against your editorial article wherein you call upon me to do something for the betterment of the South. There is no surer way to that speedy obliteration than to bring home to the American people by the shortest cut and in the most aggressively impressive way possible the fact of the monopoly's existence.

You omitted, however, to include corn pone, always a proper accompaniment, with hog jowl and turnip greens. If you do it again I'll bedawg mah cain't I don't stop your paper. I've been hungry ever since I read that piece. What do you, a Yankee, know about hog jowl and turnip greens, anyhow? BRUCE GREY.

WHILE THE SUN SHONE.

Another Observer Who Sat on the Edge of a Rainbow.
TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Several years ago in Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, since destroyed by earthquake, and 5,000 feet above sea level, I saw from my window, where I was basking in the sun, my husband, two blocks away, carrying his umbrella in a driving rain. ELEANOR TOWNSEND DARR.

Work for a Municipal Pled Piper.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: After reading "Residents' letter on 'Uptown Rats' in THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD recently I want to inform the readers that rats are not infrequent in the buildings and classrooms of the George Washington High School, commonly called the Bungalow School, at Academy street and Broadway, one block above Dyckman street. Often while talking to my friends right outside my school I have seen big fat rats appear from the holes in the stone foundation on which the school is built. Many times the minds of teachers and pupils are diverted from their studies by the appearance of these rats in the classrooms. I think the city would be doing a very great job to see to it that these rats exterminate these rats as soon as possible. A STUDENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The West Coast Rivals.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: A number of interesting letters as to the climate, society, etc., have recently appeared in your columns, showing the unwavering loyalty of the native sons and others to California, without the least acerbity in their home relations as between San Francisco and Los Angeles when they combine against the common enemy, the East. By contrast it is amusing to note in a press dispatch from Los Angeles, how the metropolitan of the Golden State hands San Francisco a wallop on her destruction by earthquake and fire in 1906. The earthquake is never mentioned by the cognate in San Francisco; it was the fire that did it. Now let us see a little more sisterly backbiting in the other direction! J. K. HAND.

The Lever Act.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Kindly advise through your columns where the writer could get a copy of a bill recently passed on "profferting" under which several persons have been fined for selling sugar, etc., at outrageous prices. NEW YORK, June 28. DAILY READER.

A Possible Substitute.

From the Kansas City Star.
"Education," sternly said the horse-faced gnat, "is a better safeguard than a standing army, and—"
"You mean 'elocation' don't you?" Impetuously interrupted J. Fuller Groom.

The Choice.

Kutcher—Who will be the Democratic nominee?
Baker—Somebody who is a second Woodrow Wilson or a third Woodrow Wilson.

OUR TONGUE.

Another Rebel Against the Use of "English" in America.
TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: You say that the language of this country is English and the people of the country purpose to have it remain English.
To be exact the language of this country is American and the American people purpose to have it remain American.
As one of them, a descendant of men and women who helped build the nation, I must decline to own myself native to any speech but theirs. English it may be historically and incidentally, and we may or may not be interested in that fact individually, but collectively we are not in the least interested in it or conscious of it; neither can the sovereignty of America allow the deduction that its language is a substantial dialect of one of the provinces of Europe. Like the populations of those provinces we find our standard of speech solely in usage among our people, and the standing of our vernacular rests upon the power of the nation.

What you say about Germanizing American communities through American public schools is sound; also we will do as we please as to playing favorites with foreigners. If we like the English and dislike the Germans that is our business.
For if the king like not the comedy, Why, then, belike he likes it not, parades. Moreover, we may even fancy going to school to the English in language matters for a time. I shall be in a subsequent decade or generation we might be like Richard when he wasn't "in the vein." But if anybody deduces from this a condition of literary vasaage calling for a course in foreign accents and reconstruction of our American vocabulary he will encounter the largest single faculty of all the vanities under the sun, because as a nation we are proud and morose of the distinctive features of our language in its entirety but of the variety that exists within it. That the men and women of New England, New York, California, Texas, the Great Northwest and the eastern South speak as many different forms of American is one of the ornaments of American life.

A LIBELED SEX.

Women in Advertisements Arouse the Ire of Sensible Persons.
TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: As regards your leader on the "homely" woman in advertisements I disagree with you on the "stout women's costumes." They often look very well and do appeal to large numbers of people. But Mrs. Christine Frederick is right. We are tired to death of the type of useless person depicted in advertisements, especially the fashion plate young woman. We can now hope for a change, as the limit has been reached in vacuity. Look for yourself at the mouthless or noseless monstrosities in the fashion plates, the flat chested, bent kneed angular "flappers" of 30 per cent. of the fashion advertisements and judge if there are suitable types for the young girl of the day to model herself upon, and yet half an hour on Fifth avenue will show you that those ridiculous objects are copied by many young women. It is a curious thing that there should be fashions in fashion plates, but there are, and that constitutes a hint for one of your women writers. We are ripe for a change of fashion in fashion plates. Can you predict what it will be? AN OBSERVANT WOMAN.

NO MORE THE JUNK MAN.

In Future He Is the Waste Material Dealer.
From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Persons who deal in rags, paper, old iron and similar articles, and who have heretofore been called "junk dealers," are hereafter to be known as "waste material dealers," according to a statement made by P. X. W. Reidenbach of Rochester, president of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, at a banquet given by the local branch of the association.
The national body has started a campaign to dignify the name on account of the immense volume the business has attained since the Government started "scrapping" its vast stores and supplies. Reidenbach said men whose business represented millions should not accept such a classification as "junk dealer."

Side Show in Plenty.

The first day of the celebration closed tonight with a concert by the festival chorus and band at Brighton avenue, and an exhibition of fireworks preceding the concert.
In connection with the exposition there are various attractions in all sections of the city. These include an Indian village, a stage of the Boy Scout encampments at Deering Oaks, a fish and game exhibit at Riverfront Park, airplanes at Mackworth's Point, submarines at the Grand Trunk docks, an exhibit at the Portland Art Museum and exhibition of historical painting of the battle of Gettysburg at the J. R. Libby Co. This painting is said to be the most realistic held, an exhibit in existence and is valued at \$1,000,000.
The programme to-morrow, which will be observed as Exposition Day, will center about the Maine Centennial Exposition Building.

CHILEAN ELECTION ALMOST A TIE.

Alessandri Has 175 Electors, Borgono 173.
SANTIAGO, Chile, June 28.—Uncertainty still exists as to the result of the Presidential election, held last Friday. A compilation of the returns to noon today gave Alessandri 175 electors and Luis Barros Borgoño, Liberal Unionist, 173. President San Puentes has requested Federico San Borja, Minister of the Interior, to renew his efforts to reconstruct the Cabinet, with representation in it for all the political parties.
The uncertainty of the result of the election, coupled with continued demonstrations, virtually paralyzed the business of the capital to-day. Street car traffic remained tied up, all the large stores closed their doors, and troops were paraded in the Plaza de Armas, near where the College of Electors of the Department of Santiago is counting the votes.
The Nation published with reserve a report that a railway strike was imminent. The Mercurio characterized the demonstrations and the continued paralysis of transportation in the city as a strike. It added that neither the strike nor the street disorders would change the result of the election, and pleaded for confidence in the constitutional regime.
WASHINGTON, June 28.—Manuel Gondra, former Paraguayan Minister to the United States, has been elected President of Paraguay, and Felix Pava, former Minister of the Interior, Vice-president. The Paraguayan Congress was expected to confirm the elections to-day.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT ARRIVES.

Prince de Galard de Bearn to Be Counselor at Washington.
Prince Henry de Galard de Bearn, new counselor of the French Embassy at Washington, with his children, Beatrice and Gaston, arrived yesterday by the French liner La Savoie and went immediately to Washington. He is a widower, his wife, who was Miss Beatrice Winans of Baltimore, having died in St. Petersburg while he was secretary of the French Embassy there in 1907. He was secretary of the peace conference before being appointed to his present post.
Other arrivals by the Savoie were the Comtesse de Turenne, Miss Thelma Stanley of this city, back from a visit to the battlefields of France, where she won decorations as a Red Cross worker for France and America, and Miss Julian Savelle of 140 West Sixty-ninth street, also a Red Cross worker.

Gen. March Sails for Home.

London, June 28.—Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the American Army, and his wife, Mrs. March, left for America by the liner Aqueduct, the grave registration and other army bureaus in England. He departed for America this afternoon on the transport Northern Pacific.

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Portland the Centre of Festivities Which Will Last a Week.

WARSHIPS TAKE A HAND City Expects to Entertain 150,000 Visitors—Celebration Takes Wide Range.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: PORTLAND, Me., June 28.—Maine's centennial week was ushered in officially this morning with the reverberating salutes of 100 guns, followed by an extensive program, including a musical festival, parade, fireworks and other attractions, which continued until late this evening.
This city, as the centre of the celebration of the State's 100th birthday, assumed its most festive atmosphere and the holiday spirit of the community was evident in the State's decorations and in the presence of more visitors than Portland ever has had before on a single occasion.
Besides thousands of residents from all parts of the State, hundreds of native sons and daughters of Maine, including men and women of national prominence, arrived to participate in the opening exercises. The centennial committee estimates that 150,000 visitors will be here during the week. Hotels already are overflowing and the committee has been obliged to obtain accommodations in private homes.
The musical festival, in which the Maine festival chorus and the combined bands of the State took part, featured the opening day's program. The salute of 100 guns signifying the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union.

Admirals Hold Reception.

Gov. Carl E. Milliken and his council, Mayor Charles B. Clarke of Portland, Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle from U. S. S. Utah, Capt. N. O. Gifford of the U. S. S. Florida, Rear Admiral Allen F. Everett of H. M. S. Calcutta, Commander Jos Manuel de Carmo of the Portuguese battleship San Gabriel and their staffs reviewed the parade and after the concert held a public reception at the reviewing stand.
The Governor and members of the council then paid an official visit to the United States battleship and Portuguese battle ships in Portland harbor. The usual ceremonies in honor of the Governor, including the salute of seven guns, were carried out on each ship. The Governor and his council attended an invitation in behalf of the centennial committee to the officers of the ships to attend an old fashioned Maine clam-bake, which will be held at Peaks Island Thursday afternoon.
The battleship will remain in the harbor during the celebration and the vessels of other foreign governments will arrive before the end of the week. The Japanese cruiser Kasuga is expected Wednesday.

Returning from the harbor, the Governor was the guest at a reception which followed the opening of the new Y. W. C. A. hostess house cafeteria in Lincoln Park.
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The programme to-morrow, which will be observed as Exposition Day, will center about the Maine Centennial Exposition Building.

CHILEAN ELECTION ALMOST A TIE.

Alessandri Has 175 Electors, Borgono 173.
SANTIAGO, Chile, June 28.—Uncertainty still exists as to the result of the Presidential election, held last Friday. A compilation of the returns to noon today gave Alessandri 175 electors and Luis Barros Borgoño, Liberal Unionist, 173. President San Puentes has requested Federico San Borja, Minister of the Interior, to renew his efforts to reconstruct the Cabinet, with representation in it for all the political parties.
The uncertainty of the result of the election, coupled with continued demonstrations, virtually paralyzed the business of the capital to-day. Street car traffic remained tied up, all the large stores closed their doors, and troops were paraded in the Plaza de Armas, near where the College of Electors of the Department of Santiago is counting the votes.
The Nation published with reserve a report that a railway strike was imminent. The Mercurio characterized the demonstrations and the continued paralysis of transportation in the city as a strike. It added that neither the strike nor the street disorders would change the result of the election, and pleaded for confidence in the constitutional regime.
WASHINGTON, June 28.—Manuel Gondra, former Paraguayan Minister to the United States, has been elected President of Paraguay, and Felix Pava, former Minister of the Interior, Vice-president. The Paraguayan Congress was expected to confirm the elections to-day.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT ARRIVES.

Prince de Galard de Bearn to Be Counselor at Washington.
Prince Henry de Galard de Bearn, new counselor of the French Embassy at Washington, with his children, Beatrice and Gaston, arrived yesterday by the French liner La Savoie and went immediately to Washington. He is a widower, his wife, who was Miss Beatrice Winans of Baltimore, having died in St. Petersburg while he was secretary of the French Embassy there in 1907. He was secretary of the peace conference before being appointed to his present post.
Other arrivals by the Savoie were the Comtesse de Turenne, Miss Thelma Stanley of this city, back from a visit to the battlefields of France, where she won decorations as a Red Cross worker for France and America, and Miss Julian Savelle of 140 West Sixty-ninth street, also a Red Cross worker.

Gen. March Sails for Home.

London, June 28.—Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the American Army, and his wife, Mrs. March, left for America by the liner Aqueduct, the grave registration and other army bureaus in England. He departed for America this afternoon on the transport Northern Pacific.

Events to-day.

Mr. Jules R. Baché will speak on "Fidelity and the Future" at a luncheon meeting of the Broadway Association, Hotel Astor, 130 P. M.
Malcolm S. Charles V. F. Townsend will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at a luncheon given at the University Forum of America, 205 West Ninety-third street, 8:15 P. M.
The American Legion Association will meet at the Ninth Coast Defense Command, 140 West Ninety-third street, 8:15 P. M.
The Lexington Post of the American Legion will entertain a social, 8:15 P. M.
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